THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.7 No.5 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

MAY 2002

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In March...

- Employment ..... down 3,300
- Unemployment rate 3.5%
- Housing permits ..... up 35.8%

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in 2000

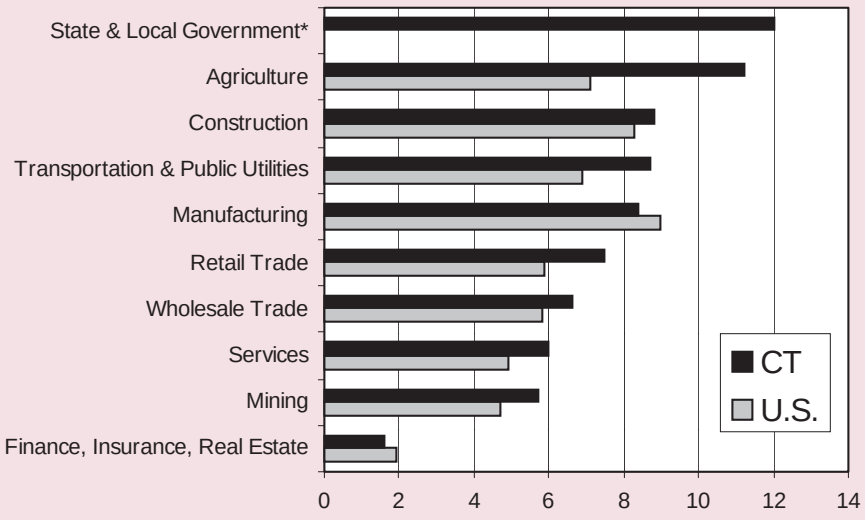
By Grayson Gregory, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

Every year workers are injured or become ill in the course of their employment. These incidents result from many different causes and workplace environments. There are many different types of injuries and illnesses, and they occur to men and women of all ages, occupations, races and ethnic backgrounds.

The overall human, social, and economic toll of occupational injuries and illnesses is enormous. Accidents at the workplace claim the lives, damage the physical and psychological well being, and consume the resources of employees and their families. The resultant cost to business and the economy is in the billions of dollars.

Some injuries at work are the result of random events that are beyond anyone's control. But others can be prevented through a combination of engineering controls, protective equipment and technologies, management commitment to and investment in safety and health, enforcement of regulations, and education and training. Research into the development and application of

Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates Per 100 Full-Time Workers, by Industry Division, 2000



* Not available nationwide
SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor

THE CONNECTICUT
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The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, Public Affairs and Strategic Planning Division. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The views expressed by authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Departments of Labor or Economic and Community Development.

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prevention strategies for occupational injuries and illnesses must be driven by accurate data. The Connecticut Department of Labor conducts two federal-state programs in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics that produce accurate data on occupational injuries and illnesses. The data in this article are for the year 2000, the latest year for which we have data.

How many injuries and illnesses occurred in 2000?

United States

A total of 5.7 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces in 2000, resulting in a rate of 6.1 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. A total of 5,915 workers lost their lives due to a traumatic occupational injury in private and public sector workplaces.

Connecticut

A total of 82,700 nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces in the State in 2000, resulting in a rate of 6.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. An additional 18,900 nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in the public sector, resulting in a rate of 12.0. A total of 55 fatal work injuries were recorded in the State in 2000.

Who is getting injured or becoming ill at work?

United States

Men accounted for 66 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2000, slightly higher than their share of the workforce. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for one half of the cases. Employees aged 25 to 44 years old accounted for 55 percent of the cases. Truck drivers suffered the highest number of cases, followed by non-construction laborers and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.

Connecticut

Mirroring the national totals, men (63 percent), white, non-Hispanic workers (50 percent), and workers aged 25 to 44 (56 percent) had the most cases in their respective categories. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, truck drivers, police and detectives, and janitors and cleaners were the occupations suffering the most cases.

How are people getting injured or becoming ill at work?

United States

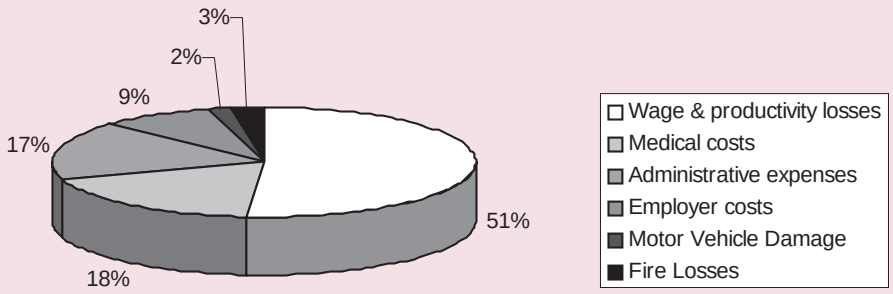
The two leading causes of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work in 2000 were overexertion and contact with objects and equipment, each accounting for about 27 percent of the total. Transportation incidents accounted for 43 percent of all fatal work injuries, while contact with objects and equipment (17 percent), assaults and violent acts (16 percent), and falls (12 percent) accounted for an additional 45 percent.

Connecticut

Overexertion was also the leading cause of disabling cases in the State, accounting for 28 percent of the total, followed by contact with objects and equipment (20 percent) and falls to the same level (16 percent). Transportation incidents accounted for 33 percent of all fatal work injuries, while contact with objects and equipment (29 percent), assaults and violent acts (16 percent), and falls (13 percent) accounted for an additional 58 percent.

In which industries are people getting injured or becoming ill the most?

Connecticut's Percentage of Costs Due to Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in 2000



SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Labor (applying National Safety Council cost estimate analysis)

United States

Manufacturing (9.0), construction (8.3) and agriculture, forestry, and fishing (7.1) had the highest incident rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses of all the major industry divisions.

Connecticut

As the chart on the front page shows, state and local government (12.0), agriculture, forestry, and fishing (11.2) and construction (8.8) had the highest incident rates in the State.

How much do occupational injuries and illnesses cost?

The Connecticut Department of Labor does not attempt to identify the economic impact of injuries and illnesses. However, the National Safety Council provides estimates of the cost of workplace injuries. Wage and productivity losses include the value of wages, fringe benefits, and household production. For fatalities, the present value of after-tax wages, fringe benefits, and household production was computed using the human capital method, a procedure that incorporates data on life expectancy, employment likelihood, and mean earnings. Medical expenses include the costs of medical treatment, hospitalization, and ambulance and helicopter transport costs. Administrative expenses include the administrative cost of private and public insurance, including motor vehicle, workers' compensation and property. It also includes police and legal costs for motor vehicle accidents. Motor vehicle damage costs were included for work-related travel accidents. Employer costs for work injuries is an estimate of the productivity costs incurred by employers. It assumes each fatality or permanent injury, disabling injury and minor to moderate injury resulted in various lengths of disruption to productivity.

United States

The National Safety Council[1] estimates that the total cost of occupational injuries was $131.2 billion for 2000. This includes wage and productivity losses of $67.6 billion, medical costs of $24.2 billion, and administrative expenses of $22.3 billion. It also includes employer costs of $11.5 billion such as the money value of time lost by workers other than those with disabling injuries, who are directly or indirectly involved in injuries, and the cost of time required to investigate injuries, write up injury reports, etc. It also includes damage to motor vehicles involved in work injuries of $2.2 billion and fire losses of $3.4 billion.

Connecticut

Using this same methodology and applying it to the number of workers in Connecticut, the total cost of occupational injuries and illnesses for 2000 was $1.6 billion. This includes wage and productivity losses of $824.4 million, medical costs of $295.1 million, administrative expenses of $271.9 million, employer costs of $140.2 million, motor vehicle damage of $26.8 million and fire losses of $41.5 million (chart above). ■

[1]National Safety Council (2001), *Injury Facts, 2001 Edition,* Itasca, IL.

Connecticut Emerging as "Hot Spot" for Bioscience and Information Technology

By Mark Prisloe, Senior Economist, DECD

On December 18, 2001, in a major public announcement at a widely attended annual "Team Connecticut" program convened in Southington, a new campaign promoting Connecticut as a high-tech "hot spot" was launched. In addition, as part of Connecticut's effort to further develop the State's bioscience industry, the creation of a top-level office within State government, including a new senior-level advisory post, was announced.

The "hot spot" campaign is the next extension of the "You Belong in Connecticut" strategy. The campaign is a partnership among the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), and the BioScience and IT/Software Clusters, represented by CURE (Connecticut United for Research Excellence) and the Connecticut Technology Council's offshoot, eBizCT. The campaign will highlight the bioscience and information technology strengths of Connecticut and utilize a broad-based strategy incorporating public relations, advertising and special events.

Both bioscience and IT continue to exhibit strong growth in the State; information technology being one of the fastest growing sectors of Connecticut's economy. The BioScience Cluster economic report for 2001, released March 26, 2002, finds research and development (R&D) expenditures totaled $3.6 billion in 2001, an 18 percent increase over 2000. It is estimated that as many as 266 firms are involved in bioscience and employ nearly 16,500. Meanwhile, the IT sector represents nearly 5,000 businesses employing 74,041.

The new Office of BioScience will be housed within DECD, and was created in response to recommendations from leaders of the State's BioScience Cluster. Guided by an industry advisory board, it will facilitate the growth of existing Connecticut companies, encourage new company formation, and work to make the State's policies and programs, as well as its permitting and regulatory practices, conducive to bioscience growth, and spotlight Connecticut as a global center of bioscience through participation in projects such as BIO 2002, the largest biotechnology event in the world.

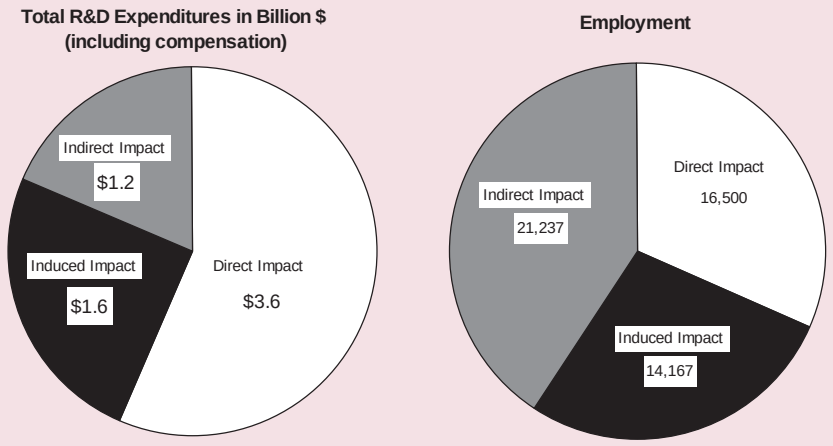
The Office of BioScience is one of the nation's first state offices devoted exclusively to providing business-development assistance to bioscience firms, distinguishing Connecticut significantly from competing states.

The bioscience industry cluster reportedly generated indirect employment of an additional 14,167 jobs, and an induced employment (because of the multiplier effect of spending) of 21,237 jobs, ultimately affecting a total of almost 52,000 jobs (chart below). Average annual bioscience employee salaries are $63,000. The top six industry sectors affected by the BioScience Cluster and its employees include services, retail, finance, transportation, manufacturing, and construction.

Taking advantage of new legislation enabling the exchange of unused tax credits for 65 percent of their face value from the State during the years 2000 and 2001, companies making R&D investments exchanged a total of $10.5 million and $6.3 million, respectively. In comparison, Connecticut biotechnology companies invested $503 million in R&D spending during the same period, nearly 30 times the amount reimbursed by the State. The exchange is a tax program believed to be a national model for the industry, and a source of capital not available to biotechnology companies only two years ago.

In addition to the growth in R&D spending, the BioScience Cluster reports expansion of occupied laboratory space in 2001

Bioscience's Impact on the Connecticut Economy



*Direct Impact: Generated by bioscience companies/organizations themselves.
*Indirect Impact: Generated by companies doing business with bioscience companies.
*Induced Impact: Changes in regional household spending patterns resulting from changes in regional employment/income. The regional employment changes are, in turn, generated by direct and indirect impacts.

Source: CURE, Seventh Annual Economic Report, March 26, 2002

by nearly 400,000 square feet or 8 percent, to a total of 5.6 million square feet. Clinical studies investments also increased 22 percent during 2001 to nearly $512 million from $418 million in 2000. For the first time, data were collected regarding "clinical milestones." Reporting companies noted work on 25 clinical trials, a 57 percent increase from 2000. Seven new investigational drug applications (INDs) were filed in 2000 as compared with two in the previous year.

There are numerous indications of the early success of the BioScience Cluster that was officially launched in the fall of 1998 and likely to bolster the new campaign as well. Among them are the recognition last November by the highly respected Ernst & Young, LLP Biotechnology Report that ranked Connecticut seventh in the nation, relative to population, with respect to the number of biotechnology companies now operating within its borders.

In announcing the ranking, CURE noted that the report, considered to be a key reference for entrepreneurs and investors in this field, places Connecticut ahead of such states as Georgia, Florida, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Only the longer established biotechnology centers of Massachusetts, Maryland, California, North Carolina, New Jersey and Washington are ranked ahead of Connecticut.

Speaking on the report, Stephen Buckley, Jr., New England Director of Ernst & Young's Life Sciences Practice, noted the ranking is a tribute to the tremendous economic growth that recently has occurred in biotechnology in Connecticut. Between 1995 and 2001, for example, biotechnology company-related research and development expenditures grew by 139 percent according to CURE's Annual Economic Report for 2001. The CURE report also noted that biotechnology companies raised nearly $557 million in private and public capital last year despite a difficult financial environment nationally.

One reason Connecticut is gaining in prominence in the biotechnology field, Buckley observed, is that all three segments of the industry – international pharmaceutical companies, emerging biotechnology companies, and nationally known academic research institutions – are located here. This gives the State a "distinct advantage" over other states that may have only one or two of these segments.

In terms of the future, Buckley regarded the best strategy the State can follow is to continue to encourage the kind of collaboration and competition that has generated success so far. A strong supporting role for State government was also cited. Buckley credited the State for pursuing a strategy that assists early-stage companies to become established and grow, as opposed to "trying to hit home runs" by recruiting single, large companies.

Besides citing the overall progress the State is making, the Ernst & Young report also made reference to the $1.5 billion collaborative agreement reached by New Haven-based CuraGen Corporation and Bayer Corporation in West Haven last year. It noted the agreement "could be the most valuable drug discovery and development alliance ever for a biotech company."

Overall, the report noted, U.S. biotechnology companies are in "the best financial shape of their 25-year history," despite recent downturns in the public markets. Other key findings in the report included:

- The market capitalization for the 339 publicly traded companies, calculated on June 29, 2001, declined only a modest 6 percent to $330.8 billion from its record 2000 level of $353.5 billion, despite recent market decreases.
- Between July 1, 1999 and June 29, 2001, the AMEX Biotech Index was up 177 percent, while the AMEX Internet Index was down 39 percent.

"Biotech companies – established, emerging and start-up – are not like the dot-com shooting stars of the late 1990s," the report noted. "Now 25 years old overall, the industry is in a strong position to bridge the current downturn with its seasoned executives, accelerated scientific discoveries and continued public policymaker support." ■

CURE (Connecticut United for Research Excellence) is the organizational center of Connecticut's BioScience Cluster. It is a not-for-profit statewide coalition whose more than 110 members include educational and research institutions, health-related corporations (including biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies), hospitals and health care systems, professional societies, supporting agencies and businesses together with voluntary health organizations.

In October 1998, the BioScience Cluster was the first to be formally launched. Overseen by CURE, the cluster started with $300,000 in State seed money and $700,000 from industry contributions. Currently, 93 Connecticut organizations are members of CURE. The cluster's activities so far have led to the establishment of a biotech facilities fund totaling $40 million. Administered through Connecticut Innovations, the State's technology investment arm, the fund will underwrite the development of 150,000 square feet of incubator and lab space.

Similarly, the Information Technology Cluster was launched in October 1999 and is led by the industry-supported affiliate eBizCT, a partnership of high-technology firms, and the Connecticut Technology Council (CTC), a membership organization of Connecticut providers and users of technology committed to growing and diversifying the State's technology base. The Council is an advocate for technology businesses, and the science, technology, business, education and public policy issues relevant to the interests of its members. The mission of the Connecticut Technology Council is to stimulate and facilitate the growth and awareness of technology business in the State.

Reports referenced in this article are:
2001 Gains and Future Opportunities, Connecticut United for Research Excellence (CURE) BioScience Cluster; http://www.curenet.org
Focus on Fundamentals: The Biotechnology Report, 15th Annual Review, Ernst & Young LLP; http://www.ey.com

(The EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS feature will return next month.)

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

HOME HEALTH AIDES

By Wanda Izdebski, Research Assistant, DOL

Introduction

Home health aides help elderly, convalescent, or disabled persons live in their own homes instead of in a health facility. Aides do whatever is needed for patients who cannot live alone without help, and make it possible for the sick to stay at home instead of moving to a nursing home. Some help discharged hospital patients who have relatively short-term needs.

Nature of the Work

Following a doctor's treatment plan, home health aides work under the supervision of a registered nurse or physical therapist, and take care of and do house chores for the elderly and disabled.

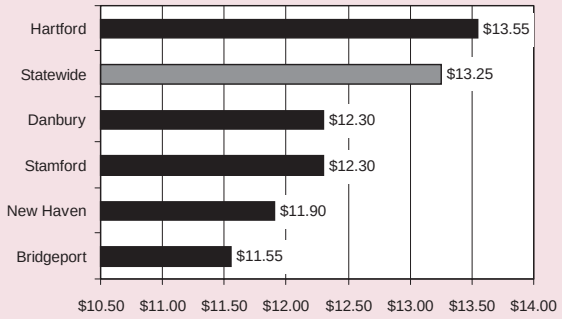
Some typical duties of home health aides include helping patients move from bed, and helping them to bathe, dress, groom and use the toilet or bedpan. They check pulse and breathing rates; they change bandages, and they help patients take their medicine. They clean a patient's room, kitchen and bathroom, do the laundry, and change linens. Aides also shop for food, and plan and fix meals. On top of their regular duties, they give patients emotional support and teach them how to get along independently. Home health aides report changes in the patient's condition to the nurse supervisor and keep records of patient care.

Working Conditions

Most full-time aides work about 40 hours a week, but because patients often need care 24 hours a day, some aides work evenings, nights, weekends, and holidays. Many work part time. Aides spend many hours standing and walking, and they often face heavy workloads. Most aides work with a number of different patients, each job lasting a few hours, days, or weeks.

This occupation can offer individuals an entry into the world of work. The flexibility of night and weekend hours also provides high school and college students a chance to work during the school year. Some Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) choose to become home health aides after receiving some additional training, even though the wage is slightly lower due to the flexibility found in this occupation.

Average Hourly Wage for Home Health Aides by Selected Labor Market Area, 2001



Employment and Earnings

Nationally, approximately 561,000 home health aides were employed in 2000. In Connecticut, 11,340 home health aides were employed in 2000. Most home health aides are employed by home health agencies, visiting nurse associations, social service agencies, residential care facilities, and temporary-help firms. Others work for home health departments of hospitals and nursing facilities, public health agencies and community volunteer agencies.

National average hourly earnings of home health aides were $8.71 in 2000. In Connecticut, the average hourly wage was $13.25 or $27,585 annually in 2001. Home health aides in the Hartford area report the highest average hourly wage of $13.55 and those employed in the Bridgeport area report the lowest hourly wage of $11.55 an hour (chart).

Training and Education

Home health aides in Connecticut must complete a minimum of 75 hours of mandatory training comprised of both theory and clinical practice. There are only a few schools that offer home health aide training, but some employing healthcare agencies are approved by the Connecticut Department of Public Health to offer Homemaker-Home Health Aide Training and Competency program. To find training programs in Connecticut, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health or Connecticut Association for Home Care, Inc. at the telephone numbers listed below.

Job Outlook

Overall employment of home health aides is projected to grow faster than the average through the year 2010, due to the growing demand for home healthcare from an aging population and efforts to contain healthcare costs by moving patients out of hospitals and nursing facilities as quickly as possible. The Connecticut Association for Home Care, Inc. states, "There aren't enough home health aides to fill all the available positions. The healthcare community is fighting for employees from the same pool of people as other high demand occupations, such as cashiers and casino workers."

Numerous openings for home health aides will arise from a combination of fast growth and high replacement needs for health services occupations. Turnover is high, a reflection of modest entry requirements, low pay, high physical and emotional demands, and lack of advancement opportunities. Over 390 annual openings are anticipated in Connecticut; therefore, persons who are interested in this work and suited for it should have excellent job opportunities. Most of the openings will be in the capital and southwest areas of the State. ■

Sources of Additional Information

Connecticut Department of Public Health
(860) 509-7400
http://www.dph.state.ct.us/

Connecticut Association for Home Care, Inc.
(203) 265-9931

March Permits On the Rise

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 762 new housing units in March 2002, a 35.8 percent increase compared to March of 2001 when 561 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 762 units permitted in March 2002 represent a 20.4 percent increase from the 633 units permitted in February 2002. The year-to-date permits are down 5.7 percent, from 2,116 through March 2001, to 1,996 through March 2002.

The Hartford Labor Market Area added 275 new housing units, an increase of 52 units compared to a year ago. Danbury led all Connecticut communities with 39 units, followed by Shelton with 29 and Southington with 26 units. From a county perspective, Fairfield County had the largest percentage gain (67.9 percent) compared to a year ago.

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED AS STATE'S NEWEST CLUSTER

Lieutenant Governor M. Jodi Rell, in March, announced the State's newest cluster, Connecticut's Agricultural Businesses Cluster (CAB) at Connecticut Ag Day, at the State Capitol. The industry is made up of producers of dairy products, eggs, mushrooms, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, wine and forestry products, and also includes aquaculture, nurseries, greenhouses and florists.

According to industry sources, the State's agriculture industry currently consists of 4,000 farms, 400,000 acres of working landscape, and 68,000 acres in Long Island Sound leased to shell fishermen. The industry as a whole employs nearly 50,000 workers, and Connecticut's agriculture market produces more than $1 billion in annual sales, with an annual impact on the State's economy of an additional $1 billion. Seventy-four percent of its products are exported out of the State each year.

The CAB cluster is seeking to raise the level of competitiveness and increase profitability of individual agricultural businesses while maintaining responsible stewardship of the State's natural resources. By linking businesses with government, education and economic development organizations, the State's industry cluster initiative is dedicated to keeping Connecticut companies and industries competitive; private-sector companies share their market knowledge and expertise with the public-sector organizations, working to identify the overall needs of their industry.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q 2001	4Q 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q 2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	111.5	114.0	-2.5	-2.2	112.3
Coincident	108.9	113.9	-5.0	-4.4	109.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	92.1	96.0	-3.9	-4.1	93.2
Coincident	115.7	116.6	-0.9	-0.8	115.4
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.1	117.7	0.4	0.3	118.3
Business Climate Index***	69.0	68.7	0.3	0.4	60.2

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
***People's Bank ***Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development*

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

The **Connecticut Business Climate Index** assesses the current economic conditions and the future expectations of the business community in the State. The Index has a maximum score of 100, meaning that all businesses in the State are completely confident with the current economic conditions and in the future of the economy and job market.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 15,300 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,672.5	1,687.8	-15.3	-0.9	1,675.8
Private Sector	1,426.3	1,445.8	-19.5	-1.3	1,429.2
Construction and Mining	66.2	65.9	0.3	0.5	66.9
Manufacturing	244.4	259.9	-15.5	-6.0	245.0
Transportation, Public Utilities	75.9	79.3	-3.4	-4.3	76.4
Wholesale, Retail Trade	359.7	357.7	2.0	0.6	360.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.0	142.7	-0.7	-0.5	142.3
Services	538.1	540.3	-2.2	-0.4	538.3
Government	246.2	242.0	4.2	1.7	246.6

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

Both the unemployment rate and initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	3.5	2.8	0.7	---	3.5
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,708.0	1,723.8	-15.8	-0.9	1,711.5
Employed (000s)	1,647.8	1,676.2	-28.4	-1.7	1,651.9
Unemployed (000s)	60.3	47.6	12.7	26.7	59.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,764	4,761	3	0.1	4,842
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	13	20	-7	-35.0	18
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.94	2.05	0.89	---	2.85

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Both production worker weekly earnings and output increased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002	JAN 2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.5	42.9	-0.4	-0.9	42.3	--
Average Hourly Earnings	$16.23	$16.00	$0.23	1.4	$16.18	--
Average Weekly Earnings	689.78	686.40	$3.38	0.5	$684.41	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	104.2	103.9	0.3	0.3	108.8	104.0
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,694	6,203	-509	-8.2	5,700	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	442	430	12.0	2.8	449	392

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
**Seasonally adjusted.*
***Latest two months are forecasted.*

Personal income for third quarter 2002 is forecasted to decrease 0.2 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2002	3Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2002
Personal Income	$143,300	$143,571	($271)	-0.2	$141,901
UI Covered Wages	$77,770	$76,721	$1,049	1.4	$76,117

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: April 2002 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Construction contracts were up 53.0 percent from a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	MAR 2002	762	35.8	1,996	2,116	-5.7
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	DEC 2001	2,737	-3.1	30,495	29,917	1.9
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	DEC 2001	5.62	-8.9	41.90	43.10	-2.8
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	FEB 2002	341.2	53.0	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAR 2002	16,234	-27.4	57,693	65,888	-12.4
Air Cargo Tons	MAR 2002	12,125	-6.2	34,758	30,974	12.2
Exports (Bil. $)	4Q 2001	2.20	-4.3	8.61	8.05	7.0

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 18.2 percent to 5,301.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	MAR 2002	2,323	11.3	6,880	6,018	14.3
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	1,691	-12.9	8,917	10,062	-11.4
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAR 2002	488	0.6	1,579	1,532	3.1
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	920	-70.2	5,361	8,824	-39.2

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were down 10.2 percent compared to last year, while gaming payments revenue increased 13.4 percent.

(Millions of dollars)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	741.0	746.3	-0.7	2,313.8	2,577.2	-10.2
Corporate Tax	87.5	109.9	-20.4	112.7	153.8	-26.7
Personal Income Tax	295.4	280.6	5.3	1,068.8	1,249.6	-14.5
Real Estate Conv. Tax	8.5	6.9	23.2	25.1	22.8	10.1
Sales & Use Tax	209.2	220.3	-5.0	764.6	792.5	-3.5
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.0	27.8	18.6	89.9	79.3	13.4

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Year-to-date air passenger traffic was down 12.3 percent from the same period a year ago, while gaming slots revenues were up by 12.8 percent.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	MAR 2002	44,856	30.2	103,589	81,271	27.5
Major Attraction Visitors	MAR 2002	120,156	7.4	322,688	252,384	27.9
Air Passenger Count	MAR 2002	565,811	-9.3	1,485,425	1,693,835	-12.3
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	MAR 2002	1,595	16.7	4,398	3,900	12.8
Travel and Tourism Index**	4Q 2001	---	5.4	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 27 for explanation*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*

Compensation costs for the nation rose 3.9 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.4 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**MAR**	**DEC**	**3-Mo**	**MAR**	**MAR**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2002**	**2001**	**% Chg**	**2002**	**2001**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	158.7	157.3	0.9	158.9	153.0	3.9
Wages and Salaries	154.8	153.4	0.9	154.7	149.4	3.5
Benefit Costs	168.6	166.8	1.1	169.3	161.5	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	158.3	151.6	4.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	153.5	147.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The March U.S. inflation rate was 1.5 percent over the year, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 5.7 and 12.6 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAR 2002	178.8	1.5	0.6
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	MAR 2002	$0.559	-1.5	-0.6
Northeast Region	MAR 2002	187.0	1.8	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAR 2002	191.1	2.5	0.6
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	MAR 2002	194.7	2.0	0.9
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAR 2002	172.6	0.1	-0.3
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	4Q 2001	118.2	2.9	9.2
New England	MAR 2002	101.5	-12.6	3.3
U.S.	MAR 2002	110.2	-5.7	16.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
****The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

Longer term rates edged up from a year ago, including a 7.01 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

	MAR	**FEB**	**MAR**
(Percent)	**2002**	**2002**	**2001**
Prime	4.75	4.75	8.32
Federal Funds	1.73	1.74	5.31
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.83	1.73	4.42
6 Month Treasury Bill	2.06	1.82	4.28
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.88	2.23	4.30
3 Year Treasury Note	4.58	3.55	4.43
5 Year Treasury Note	5.26	4.30	4.64
7 Year Treasury Note	5.64	4.71	4.88
10 Year Treasury Note	5.95	4.91	4.89
30 Year Treasury Bond	6.31	6.08	5.34
Conventional Mortgage	7.01	6.89	6.95

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All the states in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
Connecticut	1,672.5	1,687.8	-15.3	-0.9	1,675.8
Maine	609.1	609.2	-0.1	0.0	609.0
Massachusetts	3,304.7	3,355.7	-51.0	-1.5	3,305.7
New Hampshire	626.8	630.2	-3.4	-0.5	626.9
New Jersey	4,016.2	4,027.7	-11.5	-0.3	4,016.7
New York	8,539.9	8,678.5	-138.6	-1.6	8,547.9
Pennsylvania	5,654.0	5,718.2	-64.2	-1.1	5,658.3
Rhode Island	479.8	480.2	-0.4	-0.1	479.7
Vermont	296.1	300.4	-4.3	-1.4	296.5
United States	131,268.0	132,654.0	-1,386.0	-1.0	131,210.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE

Vermont experienced the strongest labor force growth from last year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
Connecticut	1,708.0	1,723.8	-15.8	-0.9	1,711.5
Maine	685.6	682.6	3.0	0.4	683.3
Massachusetts	3,360.0	3,270.0	90.0	2.8	3,359.8
New Hampshire	707.8	688.4	19.4	2.8	708.1
New Jersey	4,277.0	4,169.3	107.7	2.6	4,271.5
New York	8,964.1	8,840.1	124.0	1.4	8,965.0
Pennsylvania	6,093.4	6,056.2	37.2	0.6	6,086.0
Rhode Island	507.7	504.9	2.8	0.6	508.9
Vermont	345.9	333.7	12.2	3.7	345.5
United States	142,005.0	141,869.0	136.0	0.1	142,211.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

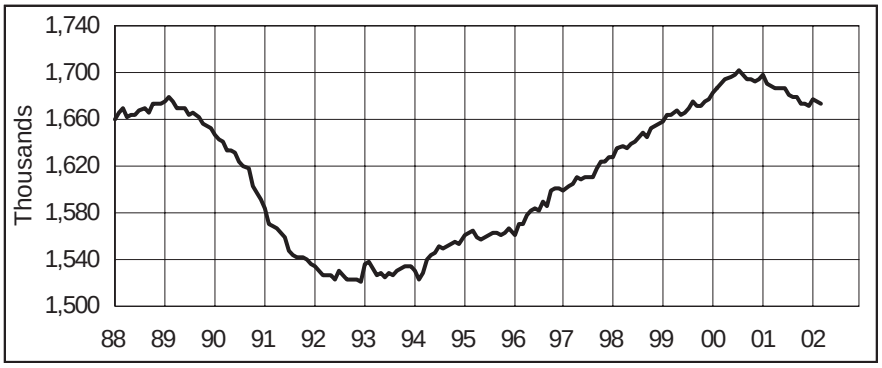
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Connecticut posted the lowest March unemployment rate in the region.

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE	FEB 2002
Connecticut	3.5	2.8	0.7	3.5
Maine	4.2	3.5	0.7	3.9
Massachusetts	4.4	3.1	1.3	4.4
New Hampshire	4.1	3.1	1.0	4.0
New Jersey	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.2
New York	5.9	4.3	1.6	5.9
Pennsylvania	5.6	4.5	1.1	5.5
Rhode Island	4.2	4.7	-0.5	4.2
Vermont	3.9	3.3	0.6	3.5
United States	5.7	4.3	1.4	5.5

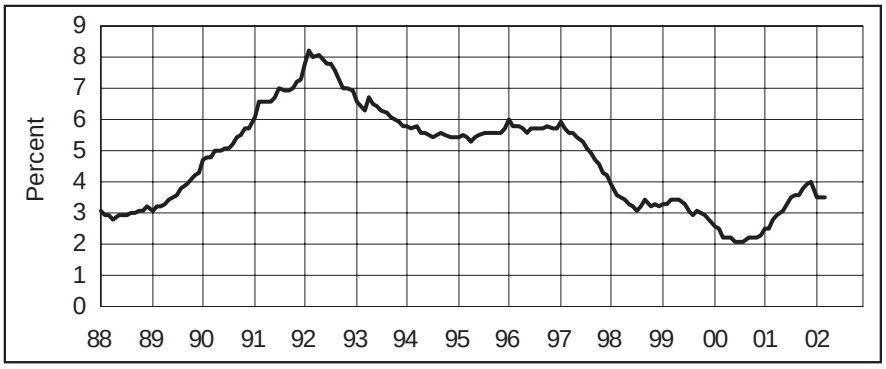
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



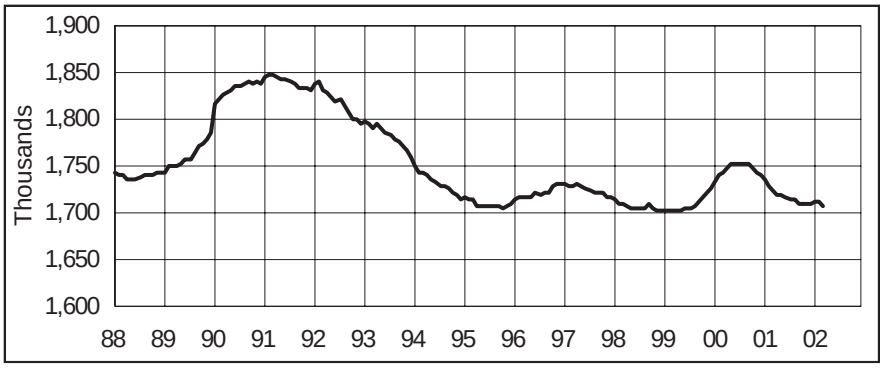
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,672.5
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



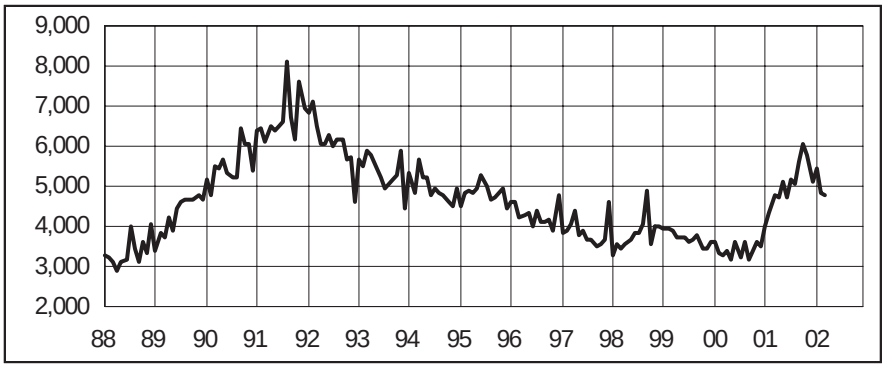
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	3.5
Apr	2.2	2.9	
May	2.2	3.1	
Jun	2.1	3.3	
Jul	2.1	3.5	
Aug	2.1	3.6	
Sep	2.2	3.6	
Oct	2.2	3.8	
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



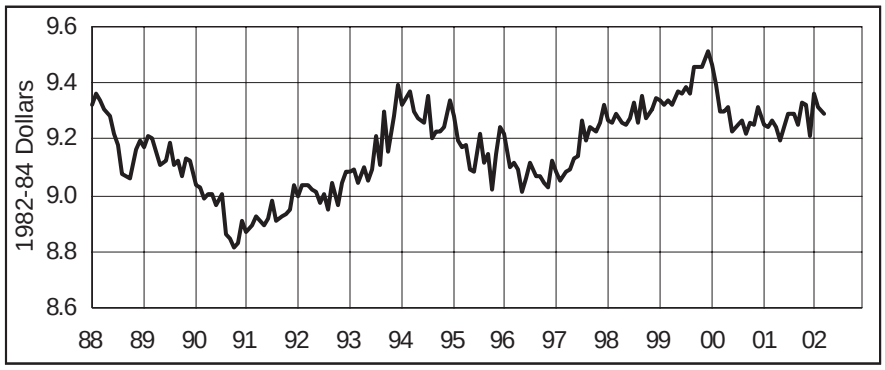
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.5
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	1,708.0
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



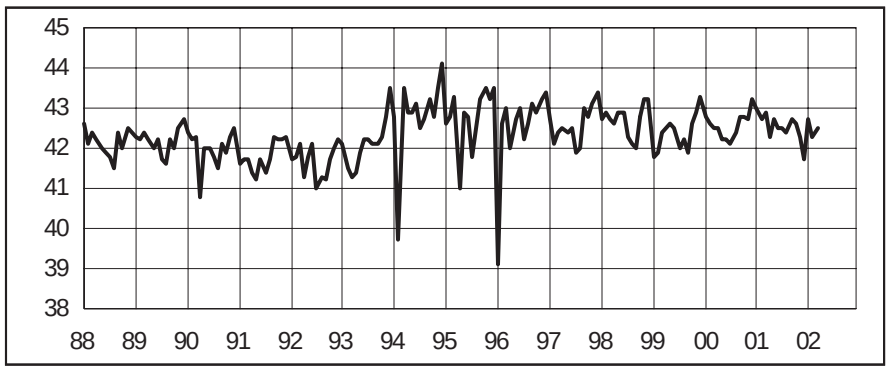
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	
May	3,182	5,138	
Jun	3,601	4,738	
Jul	3,233	5,182	
Aug	3,607	5,060	
Sep	3,168	5,637	
Oct	3,388	6,054	
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



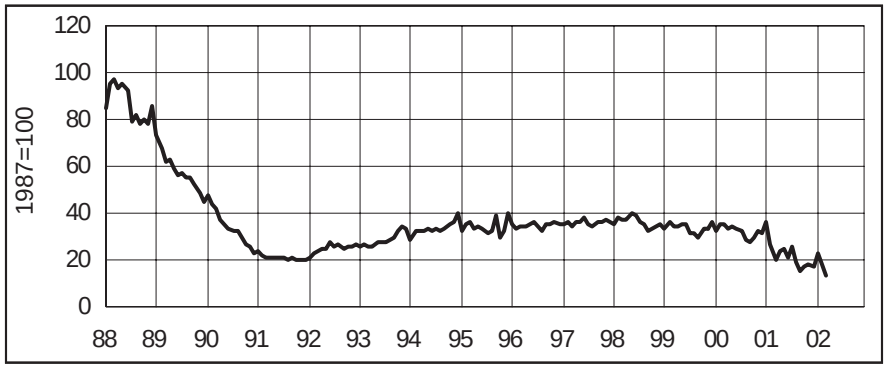
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.29
Apr	9.30	9.24	
May	9.31	9.20	
Jun	9.23	9.24	
Jul	9.25	9.29	
Aug	9.27	9.29	
Sep	9.22	9.25	
Oct	9.26	9.33	
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



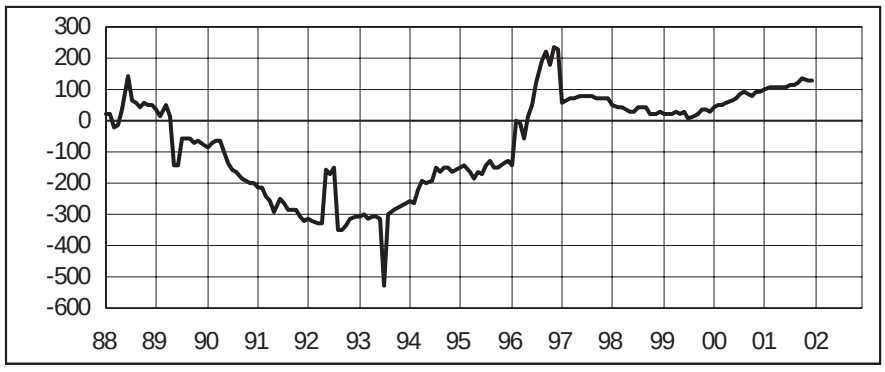
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.5
Apr	42.5	42.3	
May	42.2	42.7	
Jun	42.2	42.5	
Jul	42.1	42.5	
Aug	42.4	42.4	
Sep	42.8	42.7	
Oct	42.8	42.6	
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	13
Apr	33	24	
May	34	25	
Jun	33	21	
Jul	32	26	
Aug	29	19	
Sep	28	15	
Oct	30	17	
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

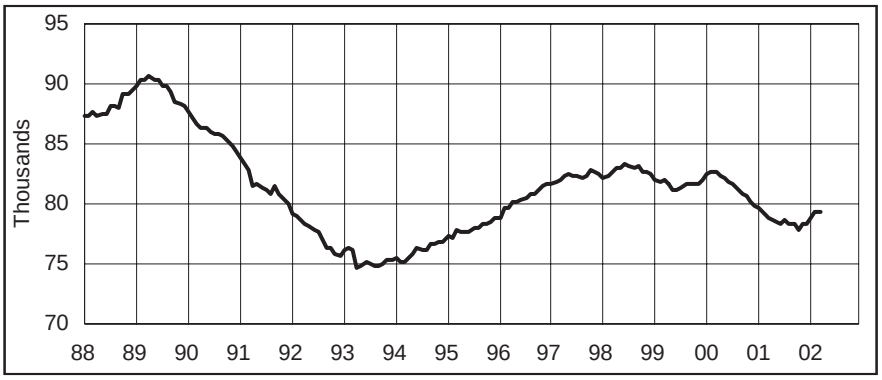
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	44	103	
Feb	51	106	
Mar	49	108	
Apr	55	106	
May	62	108	
Jun	69	105	
Jul	87	116	
Aug	89	112	
Sep	87	118	
Oct	82	137	
Nov	90	127	
Dec	94	130	

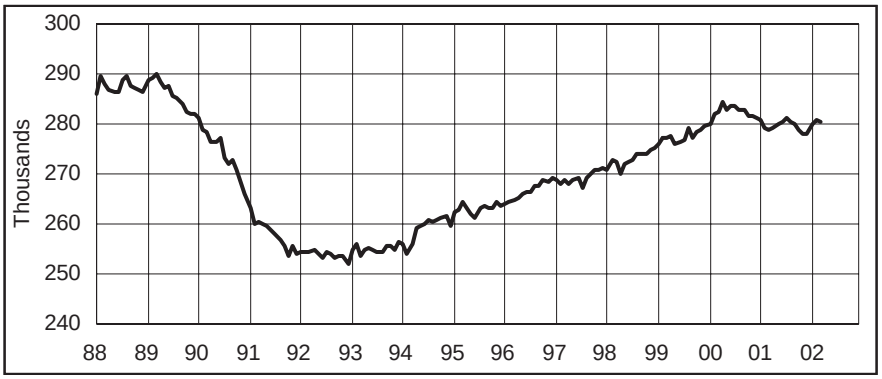
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



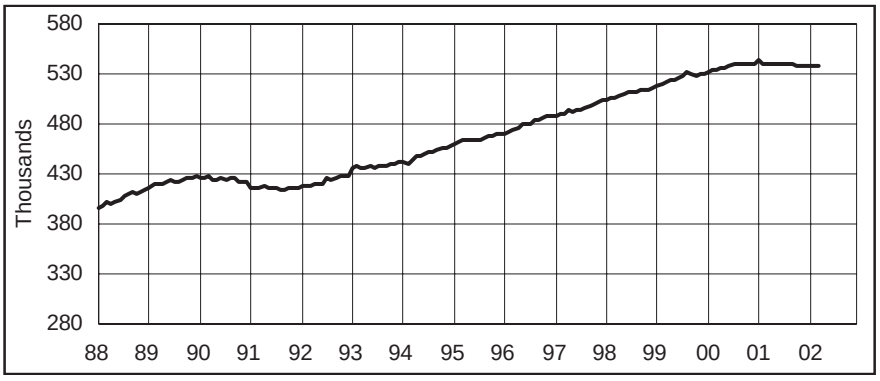
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	82.5	79.7	78.9
Feb	82.7	79.4	79.4
Mar	82.6	78.9	79.4
Apr	82.3	78.6	
May	82.1	78.5	
Jun	81.8	78.3	
Jul	81.6	78.6	
Aug	81.3	78.4	
Sep	80.9	78.3	
Oct	80.6	77.8	
Nov	80.1	78.3	
Dec	79.9	78.3	

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



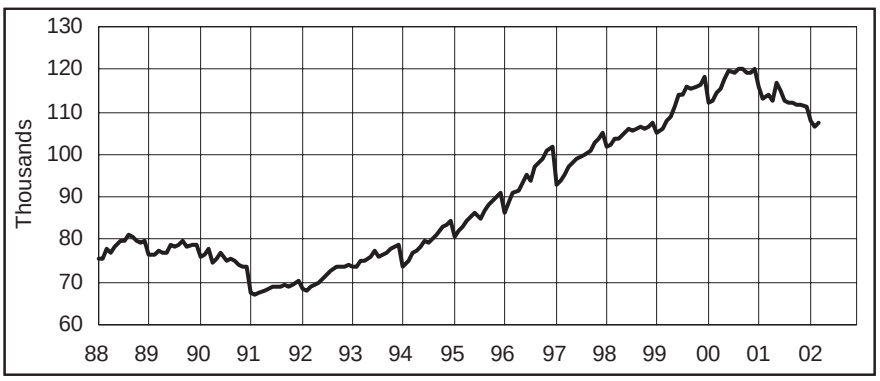
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	280.2	280.7	280.2
Feb	281.8	279.1	280.9
Mar	282.5	278.8	280.3
Apr	284.4	279.2	
May	282.9	280.0	
Jun	283.6	280.4	
Jul	283.7	281.4	
Aug	282.8	280.5	
Sep	282.9	279.9	
Oct	281.6	278.7	
Nov	281.6	278.2	
Dec	281.3	278.0	

TOTAL SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



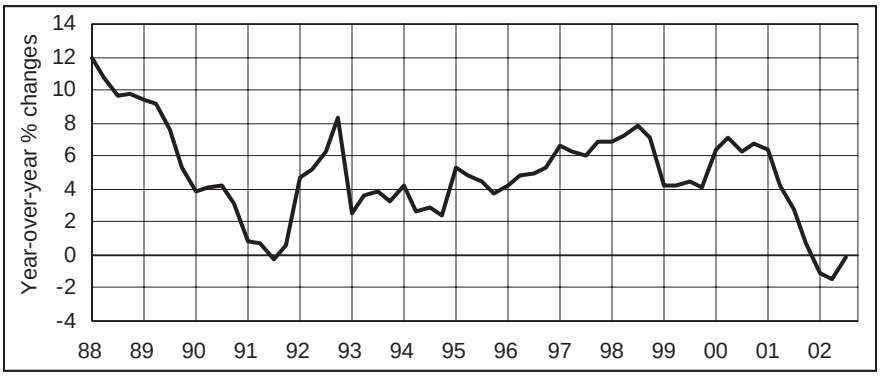
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	532.4	543.4	538.4
Feb	533.3	540.3	538.3
Mar	534.9	540.3	538.1
Apr	536.0	539.4	
May	535.3	540.1	
Jun	537.9	540.5	
Jul	540.2	539.8	
Aug	539.1	539.7	
Sep	539.4	539.1	
Oct	539.6	538.1	
Nov	539.7	538.1	
Dec	541.0	537.9	

BUSINESS SERVICES EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



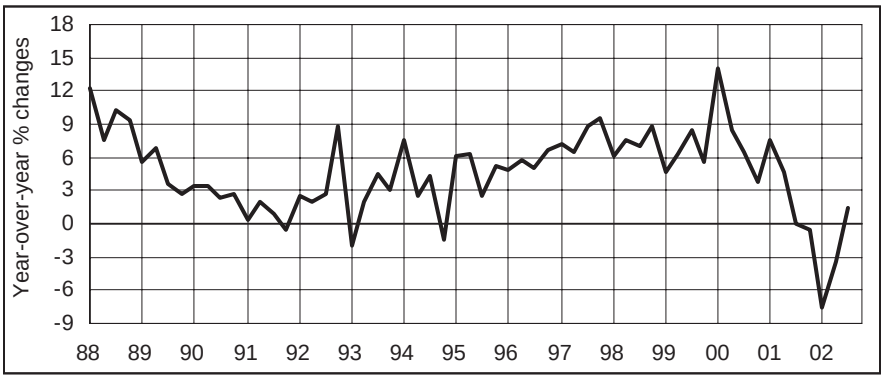
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	112.0	115.8	108.1
Feb	112.7	113.2	106.7
Mar	114.7	114.0	107.4
Apr	115.3	112.6	
May	117.6	116.8	
Jun	119.6	115.0	
Jul	119.4	112.4	
Aug	120.0	112.3	
Sep	120.3	112.1	
Oct	119.4	111.8	
Nov	119.4	111.7	
Dec	119.9	111.4	

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



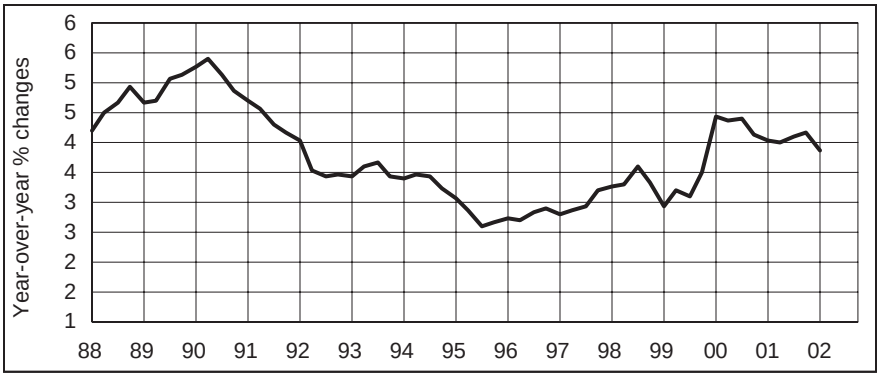
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	6.4	6.4	-1.1
Second	7.1	4.2	-1.5
Third	6.2	2.8	-0.2
Fourth	6.8	0.7	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



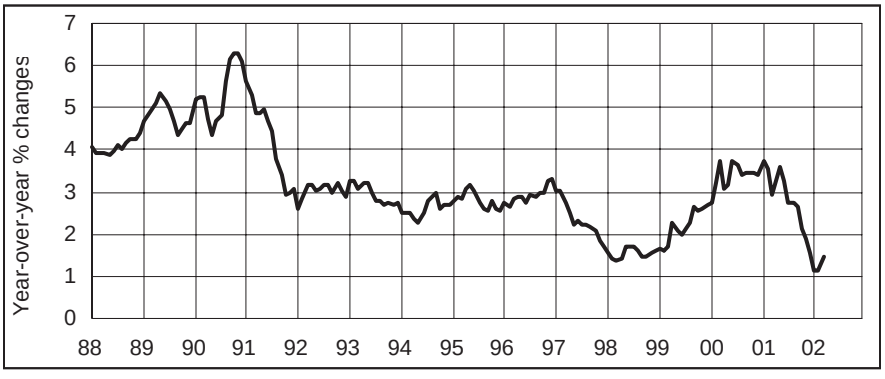
Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	14.1	7.5	-7.6
Second	8.4	4.7	-3.4
Third	6.5	0.0	1.4
Fourth	3.8	-0.5	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2000	2001	2002
First	4.4	4.0	3.9
Second	4.4	3.9	
Third	4.4	4.1	
Fourth	4.3	4.1	

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.7	3.7	1.1
Feb	3.2	3.5	1.1
Mar	3.8	2.9	1.5
Apr	3.1	3.3	
May	3.2	3.6	
Jun	3.7	3.2	
Jul	3.7	2.7	
Aug	3.4	2.7	
Sep	3.5	2.6	
Oct	3.4	2.1	
Nov	3.4	1.9	
Dec	3.4	1.6	

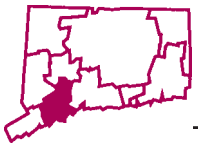
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,658,300**	**1,672,700**	**-14,400**	**-0.9**	**1,654,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**305,000**	**320,400**	**-15,400**	**-4.8**	**305,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**61,100**	**60,500**	**600**	**1.0**	**60,400**
MANUFACTURING	**243,900**	**259,900**	**-16,000**	**-6.2**	**245,100**
Durable	**170,200**	**181,800**	**-11,600**	**-6.4**	**170,800**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,800
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,600	2,800	-200	-7.1	2,700
Primary Metals	8,000	9,200	-1,200	-13.0	8,100
Fabricated Metals	30,200	32,600	-2,400	-7.4	30,300
Machinery & Computer Equipment	29,500	32,400	-2,900	-9.0	29,600
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	24,500	27,300	-2,800	-10.3	24,700
Transportation Equipment	45,700	46,000	-300	-0.7	45,900
Instruments	18,200	19,400	-1,200	-6.2	18,100
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,700	6,100	-400	-6.6	5,600
Nondurable	**73,700**	**78,100**	**-4,400**	**-5.6**	**74,300**
Food	7,700	7,900	-200	-2.5	7,800
Paper	7,000	7,400	-400	-5.4	7,000
Printing & Publishing	21,300	23,400	-2,100	-9.0	21,600
Chemicals	22,100	22,400	-300	-1.3	22,300
Rubber & Plastics	10,100	10,400	-300	-2.9	10,100
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,500	6,600	-1,100	-16.7	5,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,353,300**	**1,352,300**	**1,000**	**0.1**	**1,349,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**76,100**	**78,300**	**-2,200**	**-2.8**	**76,300**
Transportation	44,000	45,100	-1,100	-2.4	44,000
Motor Freight & Warehousing	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	11,700
Other Transportation	32,300	33,300	-1,000	-3.0	32,300
Communications	20,100	20,600	-500	-2.4	20,200
Utilities	12,000	12,600	-600	-4.8	12,100
TRADE	**352,400**	**350,800**	**1,600**	**0.5**	**350,900**
Wholesale	78,800	78,900	-100	-0.1	78,400
Retail	273,600	271,900	1,700	0.6	272,500
General Merchandise	24,800	24,800	0	0.0	25,000
Food Stores	49,500	49,300	200	0.4	49,500
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,800	27,000	800	3.0	27,800
Restaurants	77,000	76,800	200	0.3	76,000
Other Retail Trade	94,500	94,000	500	0.5	94,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**141,400**	**142,100**	**-700**	**-0.5**	**141,700**
Finance	53,800	53,500	300	0.6	54,000
Banking	24,800	24,600	200	0.8	24,900
Securities	15,500	15,600	-100	-0.6	15,500
Insurance	71,500	72,200	-700	-1.0	71,700
Insurance Carriers	60,300	60,900	-600	-1.0	60,400
Real Estate	16,100	16,300	-200	-1.2	16,000
SERVICES	**531,100**	**533,600**	**-2,500**	**-0.5**	**529,100**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,000	11,100	-100	-0.9	10,900
Personal Services	18,500	19,000	-500	-2.6	18,400
Business Services	107,400	114,000	-6,600	-5.8	106,700
Health Services	161,900	159,800	2,100	1.3	161,800
Legal & Engineering Services	53,900	54,500	-600	-1.1	53,800
Educational Services	46,200	45,800	400	0.9	47,300
Other Services	132,200	129,400	2,800	2.2	130,200
GOVERNMENT	**252,300**	**247,500**	**4,800**	**1.9**	**251,300**
Federal	21,200	21,800	-600	-2.8	21,200
**State, Local & Other Government	231,100	225,700	5,400	2.4	230,100

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT LMA

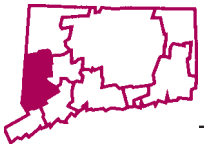


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**181,800**	**185,800**	**-4,000**	**-2.2**	**180,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,200**	**43,000**	**-1,800**	**-4.2**	**40,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,900**	**6,300**	**-400**	**-6.3**	**5,700**
MANUFACTURING	**35,300**	**36,700**	**-1,400**	**-3.8**	**35,200**
Durable Goods	28,400	29,500	-1,100	-3.7	28,400
Nondurable Goods	6,900	7,200	-300	-4.2	6,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**140,600**	**142,800**	**-2,200**	**-1.5**	**139,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,000**	**7,600**	**400**	**5.3**	**8,000**
TRADE	**39,400**	**40,200**	**-800**	**-2.0**	**39,200**
Wholesale	8,200	8,800	-600	-6.8	8,200
Retail	31,200	31,400	-200	-0.6	31,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**11,800**	**12,300**	**-500**	**-4.1**	**11,800**
SERVICES	**60,000**	**61,100**	**-1,100**	**-1.8**	**59,500**
Business Services	12,600	13,300	-700	-5.3	12,600
Health Services	21,000	21,300	-300	-1.4	21,000
GOVERNMENT	**21,400**	**21,600**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,300**
Federal	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
State & Local	19,400	19,600	-200	-1.0	19,300

For further information on the Bridgeport Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

DANBURY LMA



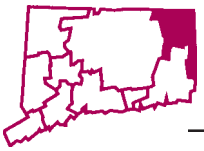
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**86,500**	**87,300**	**-800**	**-0.9**	**86,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,300**	**22,100**	**-800**	**-3.6**	**21,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,700**	**3,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,600**
MANUFACTURING	**17,600**	**18,400**	**-800**	**-4.3**	**17,800**
Durable Goods	10,000	10,300	-300	-2.9	10,100
Nondurable Goods	7,600	8,100	-500	-6.2	7,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,200**	**65,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**64,700**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,800**	**2,900**	**-100**	**-3.4**	**2,900**
TRADE	**19,700**	**20,200**	**-500**	**-2.5**	**19,500**
Wholesale	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	2,900
Retail	16,700	17,100	-400	-2.3	16,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**5,700**	**5,600**	**100**	**1.8**	**5,600**
SERVICES	**24,800**	**24,900**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**24,600**
GOVERNMENT	**12,200**	**11,600**	**600**	**5.2**	**12,100**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,400	10,800	600	5.6	11,300

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,600**	**21,900**	**-300**	**-1.4**	**21,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,500**	**6,900**	**-400**	**-5.8**	**6,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,000**
MANUFACTURING	**5,500**	**5,900**	**-400**	**-6.8**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	1,900	2,100	-200	-9.5	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,800	-200	-5.3	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,100**	**15,000**	**100**	**0.7**	**15,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**5,300**	**5,200**	**100**	**1.9**	**5,300**
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,400	4,200	200	4.8	4,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,300**	**5,400**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,200**
GOVERNMENT	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,500**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,400

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

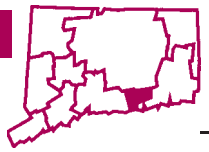
	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**604,600**	**616,900**	**-12,300**	**-2.0**	**603,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**107,800**	**111,800**	**-4,000**	**-3.6**	**107,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,200**	**21,300**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**20,700**
MANUFACTURING	**86,600**	**90,500**	**-3,900**	**-4.3**	**86,800**
Durable Goods	69,400	72,000	-2,600	-3.6	69,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,500	16,600	-1,100	-6.6	15,500
Industrial Machinery	12,900	13,700	-800	-5.8	12,900
Electronic Equipment	6,900	7,700	-800	-10.4	6,900
Transportation Equipment	26,000	25,500	500	2.0	26,200
Nondurable Goods	17,200	18,500	-1,300	-7.0	17,200
Printing & Publishing	7,200	7,600	-400	-5.3	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**496,800**	**505,100**	**-8,300**	**-1.6**	**495,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,100**	**27,200**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**27,200**
Transportation	15,500	15,900	-400	-2.5	15,600
Communications & Utilities	11,600	11,300	300	2.7	11,600
TRADE	**115,900**	**120,000**	**-4,100**	**-3.4**	**115,400**
Wholesale	26,300	28,000	-1,700	-6.1	26,400
Retail	89,600	92,000	-2,400	-2.6	89,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**72,800**	**73,100**	**-300**	**-0.4**	**72,700**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	11,800
Insurance Carriers	48,200	48,300	-100	-0.2	48,200
SERVICES	**179,600**	**182,600**	**-3,000**	**-1.6**	**178,400**
Business Services	33,400	36,300	-2,900	-8.0	33,200
Health Services	59,800	59,600	200	0.3	59,700
GOVERNMENT	**101,400**	**102,200**	**-800**	**-0.8**	**102,100**
Federal	7,100	7,300	-200	-2.7	7,100
State & Local	94,300	94,900	-600	-0.6	95,000

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LOWER RIVER LMA

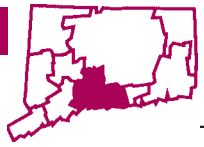


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**10,000**	**9,700**	**300**	**3.1**	**10,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,000**	**3,200**	**-200**	**-6.3**	**3,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**400**	**300**	**100**	**33.3**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,600**	**2,900**	**-300**	**-10.3**	**2,700**
Durable Goods	2,200	2,500	-300	-12.0	2,300
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,000**	**6,500**	**500**	**7.7**	**6,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**400**	**400**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
TRADE	**1,900**	**1,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,900**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,400**	**3,000**	**400**	**13.3**	**3,400**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**900**	**100**	**11.1**	**1,000**
Federal	100	0**	-	-	100
State & Local	900	900	0	0.0	900

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

NEW HAVEN LMA



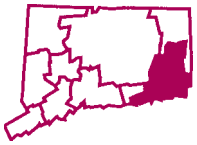
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**257,900**	**257,600**	**300**	**0.1**	**258,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**45,700**	**47,000**	**-1,300**	**-2.8**	**45,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**9,500**	**9,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**9,200**
MANUFACTURING	**36,200**	**37,500**	**-1,300**	**-3.5**	**36,200**
Durable Goods	23,400	24,000	-600	-2.5	23,400
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,700
Electronic Equipment	4,500	4,900	-400	-8.2	4,500
Nondurable Goods	12,800	13,500	-700	-5.2	12,800
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,600	5,000	-400	-8.0	4,600
Chemicals & Allied	5,400	5,600	-200	-3.6	5,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**212,200**	**210,600**	**1,600**	**0.8**	**213,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**15,500**	**15,700**	**-200**	**-1.3**	**15,600**
Communications & Utilities	8,400	8,700	-300	-3.4	8,400
TRADE	**51,300**	**51,700**	**-400**	**-0.8**	**51,200**
Wholesale	12,700	12,500	200	1.6	12,700
Retail	38,600	39,200	-600	-1.5	38,500
Eating & Drinking Places	10,900	11,100	-200	-1.8	10,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**12,800**	**12,600**	**200**	**1.6**	**12,800**
Finance	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,200
Insurance	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,300
SERVICES	**97,000**	**95,100**	**1,900**	**2.0**	**98,200**
Business Services	15,900	15,200	700	4.6	15,600
Health Services	28,900	28,700	200	0.7	28,700
GOVERNMENT	**35,600**	**35,500**	**100**	**0.3**	**35,400**
Federal	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.7	5,700
State & Local	29,900	29,700	200	0.7	29,700

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

NEW LONDON LMA

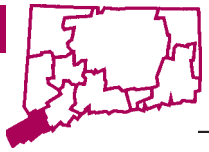


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**140,600**	**138,400**	**2,200**	**1.6**	**140,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,600**	**27,800**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**27,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,000**	**5,100**	**-100**	**-2.0**	**4,900**
MANUFACTURING	**22,600**	**22,700**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	12,600	12,700	-100	-0.8	12,700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,400	1,700	-300	-17.6	1,500
Other Durable Goods	11,200	11,000	200	1.8	11,200
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,100
Other Nondurable Goods	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**113,000**	**110,600**	**2,400**	**2.2**	**112,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,000**	**6,300**	**-300**	**-4.8**	**6,000**
TRADE	**26,900**	**26,800**	**100**	**0.4**	**26,800**
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Retail	24,200	24,100	100	0.4	24,100
Eating & Drinking Places	6,700	6,900	-200	-2.9	6,500
Other Retail	17,500	17,200	300	1.7	17,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,400**	**3,300**	**100**	**3.0**	**3,400**
SERVICES	**35,500**	**35,800**	**-300**	**-0.8**	**35,400**
Personal & Business Services	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,800
Health Services	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,400
GOVERNMENT	**41,200**	**38,400**	**2,800**	**7.3**	**40,800**
Federal	2,800	3,100	-300	-9.7	2,800
State & Local	38,400	35,300	3,100	8.8	38,000
**Local	34,000	30,800	3,200	10.4	33,500

For further information on the New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**201,000**	**203,300**	**-2,300**	**-1.1**	**201,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**28,800**	**29,800**	**-1,000**	**-3.4**	**29,100**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,200**	**5,600**	**600**	**10.7**	**6,200**
MANUFACTURING	**22,600**	**24,200**	**-1,600**	**-6.6**	**22,900**
Durable Goods	10,400	11,500	-1,100	-9.6	10,600
Industrial Machinery	2,600	3,200	-600	-18.8	2,600
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,200	12,700	-500	-3.9	12,300
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,500	5,000	-500	-10.0	4,500
Chemicals & Allied	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,100
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**172,200**	**173,500**	**-1,300**	**-0.7**	**172,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,600**	**9,700**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**9,600**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,200
TRADE	**41,100**	**42,100**	**-1,000**	**-2.4**	**41,200**
Wholesale	9,900	9,600	300	3.1	9,900
Retail	31,200	32,500	-1,300	-4.0	31,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**27,600**	**27,200**	**400**	**1.5**	**27,600**
SERVICES	**75,300**	**75,900**	**-600**	**-0.8**	**75,000**
Business Services	21,400	23,100	-1,700	-7.4	21,700
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	10,900	11,300	-400	-3.5	11,000
Other Services	43,000	41,500	1,500	3.6	42,300
GOVERNMENT	**18,600**	**18,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**18,700**
Federal	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
State & Local	16,800	16,800	0	0.0	16,900

For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

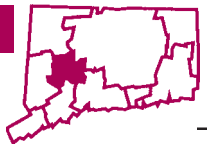
TORRINGTON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**28,800**	**28,300**	**500**	**1.8**	**28,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,300**	**7,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,300**	**2,100**	**200**	**9.5**	**2,200**
MANUFACTURING	**5,000**	**5,200**	**-200**	**-3.8**	**5,000**
Durable Goods	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,700
Nondurable Goods	1,300	1,400	-100	-7.1	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,500**	**21,000**	**500**	**2.4**	**21,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**300**
TRADE	**6,700**	**6,500**	**200**	**3.1**	**6,600**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,100	5,900	200	3.4	6,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**10,000**	**9,700**	**300**	**3.1**	**9,900**
GOVERNMENT	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,500	3,400	100	2.9	3,500

For further information on the Torrington Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**84,400**	**84,600**	**-200**	**-0.2**	**84,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,500**	**20,400**	**-900**	**-4.4**	**19,400**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,300**	**3,100**	**200**	**6.5**	**3,200**
MANUFACTURING	**16,200**	**17,300**	**-1,100**	**-6.4**	**16,200**
Durable Goods	13,000	13,800	-800	-5.8	13,000
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,900	6,400	-500	-7.8	5,800
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,100	3,700	-600	-16.2	3,100
Nondurable Goods	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**64,900**	**64,200**	**700**	**1.1**	**65,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,800**	**3,700**	**100**	**2.7**	**3,800**
TRADE	**17,000**	**17,200**	**-200**	**-1.2**	**17,000**
Wholesale	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,100
Retail	14,000	14,200	-200	-1.4	13,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,600**	**3,500**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,600**
SERVICES	**27,400**	**26,600**	**800**	**3.0**	**27,700**
Personal & Business	6,400	6,800	-400	-5.9	6,300
Health Services	10,600	10,300	300	2.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	**13,100**	**13,200**	**-100**	**-0.8**	**12,900**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,100

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	FEB 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,702,700	1,717,700	-15,000	-0.9	1,690,000
	Employed	1,639,500	1,667,100	-27,600	-1.7	1,620,600
	Unemployed	63,200	50,600	12,600	24.9	69,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	2.9	0.8	---	4.1
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	212,900	216,700	-3,800	-1.8	211,000
	Employed	203,200	209,100	-5,900	-2.8	200,000
	Unemployed	9,700	7,600	2,100	27.6	11,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	3.5	1.1	---	5.2
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	107,400	108,300	-900	-0.8	106,400
	Employed	104,100	106,000	-1,900	-1.8	102,800
	Unemployed	3,300	2,300	1,000	43.5	3,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.2	0.9	---	3.4
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,200	34,400	-200	-0.6	34,100
	Employed	32,700	33,100	-400	-1.2	32,500
	Unemployed	1,500	1,300	200	15.4	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.6	0.7	---	4.7
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	581,800	592,600	-10,800	-1.8	578,000
	Employed	559,700	574,600	-14,900	-2.6	553,600
	Unemployed	22,100	18,000	4,100	22.8	24,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.0	0.8	---	4.2
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,400	12,300	100	0.8	12,400
	Employed	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	12,000
	Unemployed	300	200	100	50.0	400
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.0	0.7	---	3.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	275,700	275,700	0	0.0	274,000
	Employed	266,400	267,600	-1,200	-0.4	263,800
	Unemployed	9,300	8,200	1,100	13.4	10,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.0	0.4	---	3.7
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	153,700	151,800	1,900	1.3	152,000
	Employed	149,000	147,600	1,400	0.9	146,900
	Unemployed	4,700	4,200	500	11.9	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.8	0.3	---	3.3
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	189,100	191,300	-2,200	-1.2	187,700
	Employed	183,700	187,500	-3,800	-2.0	181,800
	Unemployed	5,400	3,800	1,600	42.1	5,900
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.0	0.9	---	3.1
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,200	37,600	600	1.6	37,700
	Employed	36,800	36,400	400	1.1	36,200
	Unemployed	1,400	1,100	300	27.3	1,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.0	0.7	---	4.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	114,200	113,700	500	0.4	113,500
	Employed	108,200	109,100	-900	-0.8	107,000
	Unemployed	6,000	4,600	1,400	30.4	6,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.1	1.2	---	5.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,092,000	141,751,000	341,000	0.2	142,057,000
	Employed	133,433,000	135,298,000	-1,865,000	-1.4	133,349,000
	Unemployed	8,659,000	6,453,000	2,206,000	34.2	8,707,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	4.6	1.5	---	6.1

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 2002	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 2001	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAR 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAR 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY HOURS FEB 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$689.78**	**$686.40**	**$3.38**	**$684.41**	**42.5**	**42.9**	**-0.4**	**42.3**	**$16.23**	**$16.00**	**$0.23**	**$16.18**
DURABLE GOODS	**707.54**	**704.16**	**3.38**	**704.55**	**42.7**	**43.2**	**-0.5**	**42.7**	**16.57**	**16.30**	**0.27**	**16.50**
Lumber & Furniture	595.85	546.56	49.30	593.05	42.5	41.5	1.0	42.3	14.02	13.17	0.85	14.02
Stone, Clay and Glass	629.09	637.81	-8.72	643.55	41.8	43.3	-1.5	42.2	15.05	14.73	0.32	15.25
Primary Metals	693.45	705.57	-12.12	667.95	45.0	45.2	-0.2	43.8	15.41	15.61	-0.20	15.25
Fabricated Metals	613.90	622.45	-8.55	610.46	42.9	42.2	0.7	42.6	14.31	14.75	-0.44	14.33
Machinery	729.53	760.57	-31.05	749.63	41.1	44.4	-3.3	42.4	17.75	17.13	0.62	17.68
Electrical Equipment	582.41	581.92	0.49	584.37	41.9	42.6	-0.7	43.0	13.90	13.66	0.24	13.59
Trans. Equipment	934.83	916.70	18.13	919.65	44.2	44.5	-0.3	43.4	21.15	20.60	0.55	21.19
Instruments	610.41	618.18	-7.76	612.13	41.3	41.6	-0.3	41.5	14.78	14.86	-0.08	14.75
Miscellaneous Mfg	704.34	688.75	15.59	709.38	42.0	42.7	-0.7	42.0	16.77	16.13	0.64	16.89
NONDUR. GOODS	**641.49**	**638.66**	**2.83**	**633.42**	**41.9**	**42.1**	**-0.2**	**41.4**	**15.31**	**15.17**	**0.14**	**15.30**
Food	548.17	537.63	10.54	535.62	41.0	42.3	-1.3	39.5	13.37	12.71	0.66	13.56
Paper	723.48	745.95	-22.48	719.71	43.4	45.1	-1.7	43.2	16.67	16.54	0.13	16.66
Printing & Publishing	638.35	657.31	-18.96	632.02	40.3	40.6	-0.3	39.8	15.84	16.19	-0.35	15.88
Chemicals	801.80	808.99	-7.19	781.62	42.9	43.1	-0.2	42.0	18.69	18.77	-0.08	18.61
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	565.81	548.46	17.35	566.91	41.3	41.3	0.0	41.9	13.70	13.28	0.42	13.53
CONSTRUCTION	**910.62**	**882.39**	**28.23**	**893.25**	**40.4**	**40.2**	**0.2**	**39.7**	**22.54**	**21.95**	**0.59**	**22.50**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 2002	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 2001	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAR 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAR 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY HOURS FEB 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 2002
Bridgeport	$678.08	$625.39	$52.69	$632.63	42.7	40.4	2.3	41.0	$15.88	$15.48	$0.40	$15.43
Danbury	584.04	618.97	-34.93	589.89	37.9	39.5	-1.6	39.3	15.41	15.67	-0.26	15.01
Danielson	565.76	540.79	24.97	548.64	41.6	40.6	1.0	40.7	13.60	13.32	0.28	13.48
Hartford	736.93	740.72	-3.79	739.88	41.8	43.7	-1.9	42.4	17.63	16.95	0.68	17.45
Lower River	600.65	575.28	25.37	592.76	41.0	40.8	0.2	40.6	14.65	14.10	0.55	14.60
New Haven	706.55	658.90	47.65	688.86	43.4	42.4	1.0	43.0	16.28	15.54	0.74	16.02
New London	735.42	722.92	12.50	714.35	41.2	42.4	-1.2	40.2	17.85	17.05	0.80	17.77
Stamford	550.64	557.20	-6.56	580.56	39.7	39.8	-0.1	41.0	13.87	14.00	-0.13	14.16
Torrington	570.32	575.96	-5.64	570.02	37.3	37.4	-0.1	37.8	15.29	15.40	-0.11	15.08
Waterbury	622.80	631.76	-8.96	614.66	40.0	42.4	-2.4	39.2	15.57	14.90	0.67	15.68

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	MAR 2002	MAR 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	FEB 2001
Connecticut	762	561	201	35.8	1,996	2,116	-120	-5.7	633
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	91	62	29	46.8	206	168	38	22.6	59
Danbury	99	67	32	47.8	218	167	51	30.5	71
Danielson	17	20	-3	-15.0	60	52	8	15.4	29
Hartford	275	223	52	23.3	769	599	170	28.4	271
Lower River	10	7	3	42.9	24	21	3	14.3	8
New Haven	84	71	13	18.3	264	210	54	25.7	70
New London	70	50	20	40.0	178	135	43	31.9	55
Stamford	41	29	12	41.4	112	669	-557	-83.3	36
Torrington	24	10	14	140.0	52	22	30	136.4	17
Waterbury	51	22	29	131.8	113	73	40	54.8	17

Additional data by town are on page 26.

Town LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MARCH 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**212,905**	**203,206**	**9,699**	**4.6**
Ansonia	8,328	7,867	461	5.5
Beacon Falls	2,769	2,655	114	4.1
BRIDGEPORT	**59,296**	**55,333**	**3,963**	**6.7**
Derby	6,107	5,841	266	4.4
Easton	3,227	3,132	95	2.9
Fairfield	25,911	25,143	768	3.0
Milford	25,525	24,534	991	3.9
Monroe	9,669	9,373	296	3.1
Oxford	4,710	4,515	195	4.1
Seymour	7,533	7,216	317	4.2
Shelton	19,628	18,887	741	3.8
Stratford	23,912	22,922	990	4.1
Trumbull	16,291	15,789	502	3.1
DANBURY	**107,409**	**104,105**	**3,304**	**3.1**
Bethel	9,454	9,161	293	3.1
Bridgewater	923	909	14	1.5
Brookfield	7,967	7,743	224	2.8
DANBURY	**35,486**	**34,113**	**1,373**	**3.9**
New Fairfield	6,839	6,660	179	2.6
New Milford	13,617	13,222	395	2.9
Newtown	12,138	11,797	341	2.8
Redding	4,320	4,234	86	2.0
Ridgefield	11,975	11,690	285	2.4
Roxbury	1,018	1,003	15	1.5
Sherman	1,641	1,609	32	2.0
Washington	2,030	1,964	66	3.3
DANIELSON	**34,199**	**32,736**	**1,463**	**4.3**
Brooklyn	3,900	3,788	112	2.9
Eastford	889	859	30	3.4
Hampton	1,108	1,079	29	2.6
KILLINGLY	**8,570**	**8,056**	**514**	**6.0**
Pomfret	2,139	2,081	58	2.7
Putnam	4,787	4,550	237	5.0
Scotland	869	853	16	1.8
Sterling	1,637	1,550	87	5.3
Thompson	4,608	4,414	194	4.2
Union	396	388	8	2.0
Voluntown	1,358	1,300	58	4.3
Woodstock	3,937	3,818	119	3.0
HARTFORD	**581,804**	**559,737**	**22,067**	**3.8**
Andover	1,599	1,561	38	2.4
Ashford	2,123	2,058	65	3.1
Avon	7,334	7,177	157	2.1
Barkhamsted	2,051	1,970	81	3.9
Berlin	8,880	8,585	295	3.3
Bloomfield	9,721	9,372	349	3.6
Bolton	2,676	2,601	75	2.8
Bristol	31,304	29,849	1,455	4.6

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,323	4,201	122	2.8
Canton	4,535	4,421	114	2.5
Chaplin	1,174	1,139	35	3.0
Colchester	6,602	6,347	255	3.9
Columbia	2,599	2,549	50	1.9
Coventry	6,028	5,851	177	2.9
Cromwell	6,729	6,532	197	2.9
Durham	3,474	3,385	89	2.6
East Granby	2,422	2,339	83	3.4
East Haddam	4,066	3,919	147	3.6
East Hampton	6,082	5,884	198	3.3
East Hartford	24,914	23,717	1,197	4.8
East Windsor	5,521	5,266	255	4.6
Ellington	6,798	6,571	227	3.3
Enfield	22,343	21,550	793	3.5
Farmington	11,018	10,706	312	2.8
Glastonbury	15,410	15,038	372	2.4
Granby	5,200	5,054	146	2.8
Haddam	4,097	4,006	91	2.2
HARTFORD	**51,862**	**48,283**	**3,579**	**6.9**
Harwinton	2,907	2,816	91	3.1
Hebron	4,302	4,182	120	2.8
Lebanon	3,287	3,165	122	3.7
Manchester	27,896	26,812	1,084	3.9
Mansfield	8,926	8,764	162	1.8
Marlborough	3,014	2,931	83	2.8
Middlefield	2,204	2,137	67	3.0
Middletown	23,551	22,751	800	3.4
New Britain	33,412	31,440	1,972	5.9
New Hartford	3,578	3,481	97	2.7
Newington	15,206	14,725	481	3.2
Plainville	9,148	8,756	392	4.3
Plymouth	6,325	6,018	307	4.9
Portland	4,533	4,386	147	3.2
Rocky Hill	9,456	9,216	240	2.5
Simsbury	11,282	11,076	206	1.8
Somers	4,015	3,888	127	3.2
Southington	20,723	20,021	702	3.4
South Windsor	13,078	12,755	323	2.5
Stafford	5,755	5,550	205	3.6
Suffield	5,790	5,590	200	3.5
Tolland	6,965	6,830	135	1.9
Vernon	16,195	15,653	542	3.3
West Hartford	27,708	27,058	650	2.3
Wethersfield	11,909	11,580	329	2.8
Willington	3,390	3,298	92	2.7
Winchester	5,785	5,491	294	5.1
Windham	9,804	9,414	390	4.0
Windsor	14,201	13,718	483	3.4
Windsor Locks	6,575	6,306	269	4.1

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MARCH 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**12,356**	**12,017**	**339**	**2.7**
Chester	2,144	2,093	51	2.4
Deep River	2,694	2,607	87	3.2
Essex	3,286	3,198	88	2.7
Lyme	1,071	1,055	16	1.5
Westbrook	3,160	3,063	97	3.1
NEW HAVEN	**275,696**	**266,391**	**9,305**	**3.4**
Bethany	2,606	2,538	68	2.6
Branford	15,857	15,416	441	2.8
Cheshire	13,620	13,315	305	2.2
Clinton	7,454	7,257	197	2.6
East Haven	14,811	14,277	534	3.6
Guilford	11,551	11,317	234	2.0
Hamden	29,124	28,269	855	2.9
Killingworth	2,967	2,895	72	2.4
Madison	8,347	8,162	185	2.2
MERIDEN	**29,988**	**28,669**	**1,319**	**4.4**
NEW HAVEN	**56,783**	**54,317**	**2,466**	**4.3**
North Branford	8,187	7,944	243	3.0
North Haven	12,380	12,059	321	2.6
Orange	6,545	6,387	158	2.4
Wallingford	22,933	22,149	784	3.4
West Haven	28,227	27,175	1,052	3.7
Woodbridge	4,316	4,246	70	1.6
***NEW LONDON**	**136,911**	**132,718**	**4,193**	**3.1**
Bozrah	1,444	1,411	33	2.3
Canterbury	2,783	2,678	105	3.8
East Lyme	9,306	9,088	218	2.3
Franklin	1,093	1,068	25	2.3
Griswold	5,810	5,585	225	3.9
Groton	17,249	16,759	490	2.8
Ledyard	7,986	7,830	156	2.0
Lisbon	2,222	2,169	53	2.4
Montville	9,734	9,427	307	3.2
NEW LONDON	**13,061**	**12,513**	**548**	**4.2**
No. Stonington	2,919	2,837	82	2.8
NORWICH	**18,740**	**18,021**	**719**	**3.8**
Old Lyme	3,812	3,721	91	2.4
Old Saybrook	5,797	5,678	119	2.1
Plainfield	8,692	8,292	400	4.6
Preston	2,541	2,484	57	2.2
Salem	2,034	1,985	49	2.4
Sprague	1,666	1,591	75	4.5
Stonington	9,716	9,529	187	1.9
Waterford	10,306	10,052	254	2.5

*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.

NEW LONDON	**153,697**	**149,006**	**4,691**	**3.1**
Hopkinton, RI	4,298	4,173	125	2.9
Westerly, RI	12,488	12,115	373	3.0

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**189,063**	**183,665**	**5,398**	**2.9**
Darien	9,358	9,158	200	2.1
Greenwich	30,656	30,029	627	2.0
New Canaan	9,253	9,098	155	1.7
NORWALK	**47,561**	**45,948**	**1,613**	**3.4**
STAMFORD	**64,707**	**62,531**	**2,176**	**3.4**
Weston	4,690	4,602	88	1.9
Westport	13,971	13,647	324	2.3
Wilton	8,866	8,652	214	2.4
TORRINGTON	**38,176**	**36,752**	**1,424**	**3.7**
Canaan**	689	668	21	3.0
Colebrook	770	760	10	1.3
Cornwall	772	763	9	1.2
Goshen	1,327	1,287	40	3.0
Hartland	984	951	33	3.4
Kent**	1,990	1,952	38	1.9
Litchfield	4,302	4,176	126	2.9
Morris	1,115	1,070	45	4.0
Norfolk	1,054	1,023	31	2.9
North Canaan**	2,101	2,052	49	2.3
Salisbury**	2,305	2,256	49	2.1
Sharon**	1,917	1,892	25	1.3
TORRINGTON	**18,189**	**17,251**	**938**	**5.2**
Warren	663	652	11	1.7
WATERBURY	**114,203**	**108,190**	**6,013**	**5.3**
Bethlehem	1,914	1,845	69	3.6
Middlebury	3,288	3,191	97	3.0
Naugatuck	16,310	15,516	794	4.9
Prospect	4,669	4,491	178	3.8
Southbury	6,725	6,521	204	3.0
Thomaston	4,109	3,896	213	5.2
WATERBURY	**51,485**	**48,021**	**3,464**	**6.7**
Watertown	12,066	11,561	505	4.2
Wolcott	8,580	8,262	318	3.7
Woodbury	5,058	4,887	171	3.4

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,702,700	1,639,500	63,200	3.7
UNITED STATES	142,092,000	133,433,000	8,659,000	6.1
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,708,000	1,647,800	60,300	3.5
UNITED STATES	142,005,000	133,894,000	8,111,000	5.7

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

Town HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	MAR 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	MAR 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001	TOWN	MAR 2002	YR TO DATE 2002	YR TO DATE 2001
Andover	0	1	1	Griswold	5	5	10	Preston	1	3	4
Ansonia	0	2	2	Groton	5	14	13	Prospect	2	3	6
Ashford	3	7	2	Guilford	4	17	13	Putnam	1	2	2
Avon	12	30	20	Haddam	3	9	5	Redding	2	5	7
Barkhamsted	1	2	1	Hamden	16	44	25	Ridgefield	3	8	14
Beacon Falls	4	6	8	Hampton	1	3	3	Rocky Hill	19	41	13
Berlin	7	25	13	Hartford	7	15	28	Roxbury	0	2	3
Bethany	1	3	0	Hartland	1	2	1	Salem	1	3	2
Bethel	22	30	1	Harwinton	0	3	5	Salisbury	3	3	5
Bethlehem	0	2	2	Hebron	3	8	9	Scotland	1	5	2
Bloomfield	10	18	5	Kent	1	3	0	Seymour	11	22	6
Bolton	0	0	4	Killingly	3	7	9	Sharon	2	5	0
Bozrah	0	0	6	Killingworth	4	10	11	Shelton	29	54	20
Branford	4	14	15	Lebanon	3	7	11	Sherman	1	4	9
Bridgeport	3	16	23	Ledyard	14	27	12	Simsbury	7	13	4
Bridgewater	0	2	1	Lisbon	2	5	4	Somers	5	13	9
Bristol	11	22	15	Litchfield	6	7	1	South Windsor	4	82	8
Brookfield	2	8	5	Lyme	1	5	0	Southbury	11	20	8
Brooklyn	2	8	8	Madison	5	7	16	Southington	26	49	51
Burlington	9	22	7	Manchester	2	10	23	Sprague	1	1	2
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	3	10	7	Stafford	2	3	2
Canterbury	2	7	3	Marlborough	2	6	10	Stamford	10	14	346
Canton	7	14	10	Meriden	5	23	5	Sterling	0	3	2
Chaplin	1	3	3	Middlebury	2	2	4	Stonington	7	19	11
Cheshire	2	16	12	Middlefield	2	2	4	Stratford	6	10	3
Chester	0	1	2	Middletown	12	37	35	Suffield	2	8	11
Clinton	8	35	13	Milford	9	29	53	Thomaston	5	9	5
Colchester	3	7	16	Monroe	3	6	8	Thompson	3	5	11
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	6	14	6	Tolland	8	29	17
Columbia	1	6	3	Morris	2	4	2	Torrington	2	14	4
Cornwall	2	4	0	Naugatuck	9	16	10	Trumbull	12	28	10
Coventry	4	11	8	New Britain	1	2	0	Union	0	1	2
Cromwell	3	9	17	New Canaan	7	13	12	Vernon	14	36	23
Danbury	39	73	59	New Fairfield	2	4	4	Voluntown	0	3	3
Darien	2	8	9	New Hartford	2	4	15	Wallingford	11	25	22
Deep River	1	2	2	New Haven	2	12	14	Warren	1	1	2
Derby	2	4	9	New London	0	0	0	Washington	0	2	1
Durham	5	15	9	New Milford	16	35	29	Waterbury	6	20	6
East Granby	0	4	5	Newington	4	12	16	Waterford	5	12	29
East Haddam	7	15	15	Newtown	12	45	34	Watertown	5	17	10
East Hampton	5	15	11	Norfolk	0	0	0	West Hartford	0	5	8
East Hartford	0	1	3	North Branford	3	7	5	West Haven	3	8	9
East Haven	8	18	5	North Canaan	0	1	3	Westbrook	5	8	7
East Lyme	5	14	10	North Haven	4	13	36	Weston	3	7	5
East Windsor	1	6	6	North Stonington	2	7	5	Westport	6	16	16
Eastford	1	2	1	Norwalk	2	20	253	Wethersfield	0	5	6
Easton	3	3	5	Norwich	5	21	2	Willington	6	7	5
Ellington	2	18	16	Old Lyme	2	5	6	Wilton	2	8	10
Enfield	4	7	3	Old Saybrook	2	6	4	Winchester	1	4	0
Essex	3	8	10	Orange	2	4	3	Windham	1	3	4
Fairfield	3	12	7	Oxford	6	14	14	Windsor	1	4	4
Farmington	12	16	19	Plainfield	2	11	4	Windsor Locks	0	4	2
Franklin	3	4	2	Plainville	1	5	1	Wolcott	7	14	14
Glastonbury	12	28	28	Plymouth	4	12	7	Woodbridge	2	8	6
Goshen	4	8	4	Pomfret	2	8	4	Woodbury	4	10	8
Granby	5	11	9	Portland	5	8	7	Woodstock	3	13	5
Greenwich	9	26	18								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Chang of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS
Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

INDIAN GAMING DATA
Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS
Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES
The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

UI COVERED WAGES
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 6-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index ..... -2.8
Coincident Employment Index ..... -4.7
Leading General Drift Indicator ..... -4.1
Coincident General Drift Indicator . -0.8
Business Barometer ..... +0.3
Business Climate Index ..... +0.4

Total Nonfarm Employment ..... -0.9

Unemployment ..... +0.7*
Labor Force ..... -0.9
Employed ..... -1.7
Unemployed ..... +26.7

Average Weekly Initial Claims ..... +0.1
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford ..... -35.0
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate ..... +0.89*

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg ..... -0.9
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ..... +1.4
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... +0.5
CT Mfg. Production Index ..... +0.3
Production Worker Hours ..... -8.2
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +2.8

Personal Income ..... -0.2
UI Covered Wages ..... +1.4

Business Activity
New Housing Permits ..... +35.8
Electricity Sales ..... -3.1
Retail Sales ..... -8.9
Construction Contracts Index ..... +53.0
New Auto Registrations ..... -27.4
Air Cargo Tons ..... -6.2
Exports ..... -4.3

Business Starts
Secretary of the State ..... +11.3
Dept. of Labor ..... -12.9

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State ..... +0.6
Dept. of Labor ..... -70.2

State Revenues ..... -0.7
Corporate Tax ..... -20.4
Personal Income Tax ..... +5.3
Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +23.2
Sales & Use Tax ..... -5.0
Indian Gaming Payments ..... +18.6

**Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent; NA = Not Available*

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors ..... +30.2
Attraction Visitors ..... +7.4
Air Passenger Count ..... -9.3
Indian Gaming Slots ..... +16.7
Travel and Tourism Index ..... +5.4

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Total ..... +3.9
Wages & Salaries ..... +3.5
Benefit Costs ..... +4.8

Consumer Prices
Connecticut ..... +4.3
U.S. City Average ..... +1.5
Northeast Region ..... +1.8
NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.0

Consumer Confidence
Connecticut ..... +2.9
New England ..... -12.6
U.S. ..... -5.7

Interest Rates
Prime ..... -3.57*
Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.06*

THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST
A joint publication of
The Connecticut Departments of Labor and
Economic and Community Development

Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

The Connecticut Economic Digest
is available on the internet at:
http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi
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o What additional data would you like to see included in the Digest?

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